NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1873.

FRENCH POLITICS.

THE ATTITUDES OF PARTIES. MONARCRISTS EXTOLLING THE SHAH-THE CHARACTER OF THE MONARCHICAL COALITION-THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN LEGITIMISTS AND BO-NAPARTISTS-STORMY SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Paris, July 16.-The Shah is, neither as man nor sovereign, an agreeable object of contemplation. Seeing the millions he scatters on his path through Europe, is suggestive of the millions of his starved and hungry countrymen from whose "household expenses" these millions are subtracted, subjects whom he confesses his unfitness to rule by subletting his realm to Baron Reuter. But all the greater shows and ceremonies prepared in his honor here, touch at one point or another on French politics, as all notable shows and ceremonies do now-a-days. When he came out from the gala performance at the opera the other night, liveried flunkeydom waiting in the purlieus there for master and mistress, felt its loyal heart uplifted, and emitted from its manly chest Five l'Empereur ! delicately honoring to the passing Persian monarch, and allusive to the passed Napoleon. The military review at Longchamps last week, prepared for the Shah's entertainment, was a brilliant sample display of the resuscitated military force of the nation-more than 60,000 thoroughly equipped, disciplined troops. The material absence of M. Tuiers there that day was not more striking than the studied emission of his name from the speech of M. Buffet at Versailles next day, in which the President of the Assembly eulogized the army. M. Buffet being driven to apology, has since attempted to explain that emission. Last night President MacMahon (always of the Republic) gave the grand reception to the Shah at the Palace Elysée. Let me quote, in abridgement, but without the slightest discoloring or distortion, parts of an account of it published in a Bonapartist paper this

completely attach him to the Faubourg St. Germain, were a declaive reason for obtaining such a complete success. People of the Legitimist world would not go to M. Thiers's, where they were exposed to be elbowed by Messieurs Gambetta, Naguet, and other Jules Simons. They find themselves honored in going to Madame MacMahon's, born a de Custros, and who has about her none but persons of her society. And accordingly there was the flower of pure Legitimists, along with the principal personages of the Bonapartis party: The Duke de la Rochetoneauld Bissacia and the Princes Murat. 10 ex-Senators. Bartin Hassmann at their head; 20 of the great prefects, chamberlains of the Emperor, Legitimist deputies who chatted with Col. Magnan, and Paul de Cassagnae, who walked there with his arm in a sling. It was the fusion of all respectable, intelligent men devoted to their country, and resolved to give their blood and life to rescue it from the hands of the wretches from whom we have already once been saved by the glorous sword of the Marshal.

That is worth perusal sentence by sentence. It

That is worth perusal sentence by sentence. It needs no other comment than this: Though written on the text of a particular occasion, it is in style and sentiment generally exemplary and characteristic of our free-spoken Bonapartists. Therefore I have quoted instead of paraphrasing. They show themselves in their own columns more faithfully than they can be painted. This other paragraph is

I also observe that the Dukes d'Aumale and de Nemours have not let slipthe occasion of puttingon their uniforms of Division Generals, doubtless to familiarize the country with the sight of them; but these gentlemen seem to no bad calculators. The country that likes folks who take the saddle will remember that these uni-forms, so often worn at reviews [d'Aumale was remark-ably conspicuous at the review last week, keeping a

This kind of writing is not the mere swagger of

sheer impudence. It is as well the utterance of a lively hope, still mixed largely with hate and dread, but bold with a certain underlying strength. The relation among the Monarchists is that of a coalition. The relation between Bonapartists and Legitimists is that of an alliance. The coalition bond is weaker than the alliance bond, if for no other reason than that a chain of three cracked links is once more likely to break than a chain of butstwo cracked links. But there are other reasons. The accession to the throne of Napoleon IV. would teful to the Legitimists, of Henry the Benapartists, than that of the Count of Paris to the partisans of either of those pretendants, or even to the thorough Republicans, and, I have no doubt, to the unpartisan mass of the people. But, for the rest, as matter of fac*, no considerable number of really thoughtful Legitimists themselves believe in the restoration probable or even possible, of the king of their preference and traditional sentiments. The Clericals look to a higher main chance, for assuring which (by aid of the Virgin and the Sacred Heart) the worldly reign of an Orleans offers less conveniences than that of the son of Eugenie. Furthermore, as an element of strength in the alliance superior to any the brittle coalition can boast of, the allies don't mind waiting. The Legitimists are used to it, and the Bonapartists for the moment prefer it. It is no part of the plan or policy of the latter to hurry up their man. Meanwhile the de Broglie Adminis tration, working against Republicanism, is working, despite that academical Duke's best will, for them, in good part though rather clumsily and at a double disadvantage, by their old Imperial instruments and processes. His sincere effort to make his work tell for Orleanist Constitutional Monarchy glances sideways; the methods of it and their re sults thus far remind one of Lord Westmoreland's essay at replying to a Frenchman's compliment: Je voudrais si je coudrais, but je cannais pas.

Filled with the inborn and cultivated sentiment that he is a chosen one of the by-divine-right directing classes, and that those who agree with him and his kind are alone the decent and respectable, in his early circular to the diplomatic representatives of France abroad, the Duke de Broglie went out of his strictly official way to mark out a distinction of the French people into two great hostile classes-conservatives and revolutionists, the respectable and the others. To observe this distinct tion, widening differences among an already suffi ciently discordant people and hostile political parties and social classes, by direct or insinuating speech and by administrative practice, has been, since the 24th of May, and is the ever de veloping characteristic, intentionally or not, of the "government of combat," of which the acad emical Duke de Broglie is the transitory vice-chief. The same Duke de Broglie declared, in his most solemn manner, two months before the fall of the conciliatory non-partisan government of the whole nation. which the noble Duke was then busily undermining that, in his supreme opinion, the retirement of M. Thiers would be a national disaster.

There have been three recent sessions of the partially National Assembly-those of Friday, Saturday, and Monday last-remarkable, even among the sessions of that uneasy body, for incidents. Incidents is decorous French for slang English rows. If seven hundred and odd gentlemen, deputed to represent the " most polite people in the world," misbehave themselves almost worse than English Commons roughs or American Congressional rowdies, why not go down from the classical proprieties of the language to their self-sunken slang level? Here it should be said to the national credit that the deputies keep this credit sound not by not accepting bribes and not voting themselves back pay, but by not being exposed to or susceptible of the approach of either temptation. So well are they fenced in by the public opinion of this "demoralized, immoral

Of the many incidents above referred to, I will note but two. Each has wide bearings and is of I

gravely significant importance, and I omit all the picturesque particulars to come to the kernels of the incidents.

Apropos of a dire provocation, Gambetta took the opportunity to explain what he meant by that famous phrase of his famous last year's discourse at Grenoble, the new rising "social strata" (conches sociales.) He set forth, with much ability and calmness of tone-keeping certain pyrotechnic rhetorical effects to the last-what should be a patent fact needing no explanation, that the accession of all the people in 1848 to a political right hitherto exercised by a privileged class of less than 300,000 voters, had of mevitable necessity a social as well as political uprising of the mass of the people to the level and communion of the "directing classes." In a word, like it or not, "democracy has arrived." To pretend that with the political there is no inseparable relation in this popular advent to expression of its right to vote and power to control is either blind denial of a staring truth or declared purpose of falsifying that truth. In the last contingency, if that be your case [Right Majority case], so much the

This semi-defiant language, which M. Gambetta kept for the end of his discourse, may or may not have been wisely cracked at the howling majority of Monarchists.

In the course of his talk, Gambetta let slip the phrase of "Two Frances," meaning the France born of 1789, and reactionary, anti-revolutionary, modern France. Minister Ernoul (no fool he either) snapped at the phrase, and called out with sham indignation his rheterically patriotic response: "France is one; there is but one France!" This was very fine, indeed, and vociferously applauded by gentlemen sitting on the Right benches, no one of whom regards a Republican as other than an intimate foreigner hostile to the decencies and honest men and prosperity of his France. But in the very next breath, Minister Ernoul, after asserting grandly that there was but one France, separated its population in two, the gens de bien and les autres-the honest, respectable folks and the rest. Who the honest, decent, proper folks are, we pretty well know. But the others? The undefined others are all those who do not enlist under our reactionary banner. They are all those in that exemplary Rhone department and City of Lyons, with whom our select Prefect, M. Ducros, incessantly pieks quarrels and steadily presses, by "conservative," irritating manners and repressive ordinances, toward a material resistance, to a spirit of street-fighting manifestation, or to something that can be made to pass for a street revolt. That that is the consummation devoutly wished for-excuse and provocation for more thorough measures and better things-by some conservatives of social and "moral order," I know.

M. Ernoul (he is the de Broglie Minister of Justice) brought in a bill, looking to the impending vacation of the Assembly, empowering the Permanent Committee, which the Assembly always leaves behind it, to prosecute during the vacation all offenders against the Assembly. The veritable significance of the bill, not so clear in its ministerial wording as it became by the speeches of its unskillful defenders in the debate, is this: Any Frenchman, excepting perhaps members of the Assembly, who, during its vacation, make themselves guilty of offenses against it, may be indicated to the Government prosecuting attorney by the Permanent Committee, and be pushed on to trial and condemnation.

Any frank argument going to show that the Assembly has come to its term, is not constituent, and had better be dissolved, not being representative of the nation, would be liable to prosecution, and at the order of a committee of twenty-five members of the Assembly, to whom the entire deputation of all France transfers not only its administrative but its deliberative authority. Hitherto it lay in the very essence of a prosecution by the Assembly that the As sembly's decision for prosecution must be preceded by a deliberation of the whole oftended Assembly. The drift of this new proposition of the new Minister of Justice for protecting the exposed rights and dignities of the new Assembly against attacks, which in the last two years, and by Thiers, it safely bore, is patent.

In the stormy discussion which this proposition occasioned, Gambetta again spoke. Some heedless Monarchist who, in his fine conceit, imagined that he was making an uncommonly good remark, said in answer to some objection of legal decencies of the "You want not the liberty of the Tribung the Assembly's speaking stand), but the liberty of the Balcouy." The allusion was to a speech last year, uttered from a botel balcony by Gambetta. The Deputy would have done better to leave Gambetta alone. The latter taking the Assembly tribune, pressed on his hearers the eminent importance of free speech from the balcony, stump-speaking in W. H. H.

THE SANTO DOMINGO REVOLUTION.

ARMS PURCHASED IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE IN SURGENTS-PROCLAMATIONS AGAINST THE BAEZ GOVERNMENT-HOSTILITY TO THE SAMANA BAY

There is reasonable belief that the opposition to the Baez Government in Santo Domingo has greater strength than has been generally supposed, and that the insurrection is more formidable the ounts hitherto given display. Positive information discloses the fact that for some days past the agents of the insurgent leaders have been in this city purchasing arms, and a recent shipment of 1,000 stand has been made to a point within the reach and control of the revolutionists. Copies of the proclamations is sued in opposition to Bacz have just arrived, and of these the first, issued over the signatures of Juan A. Polanco, Gregorio Luperon, Pedro A. Pimentel, José Calasán Carrasco, Francisco Losa, Julian Rivas, Julian Losa, Wencesiao Alvarez, Eugenio Valerio, Juan R. Torres, Ulises Heran, Juan Portolatui, and Ignacio Reyes, denounces Gen. Buenaventura Baez as subverting the will of the people and as a traitor to the country and its interests. It also denounces the treaty or agreement with th Samana Bay Company of Dec. 31, 1872, as destructive of national independence. The declaration, therefore, solemnly protests against the action of President Baez as traitorous, and the Samana Bay concession, against which under all circumstances, with arms in their hands, the insurgent leaders propose to fight, and call upon their fellow citizens for union and support.

This proclamation, dated the 18th of June of this year, was followed by another on the succeeding day, detailing the movements of the insurgents and claiming various successes, which private advices confirm to a certain degree. The revolution was initiated at Guayabin on the 1st of June, and the insurgents gradually succeedon the 1st of June, and the insurgents gradually succeeded in gathering together a force sufficient to meet the Government troops at Carnero on the 18th. The result lay with the insurgents, who held the field. Private accounts just received state that Baer's troops left about 100 dead upon the field, and that since the buttle descritions from his army are of daily occurrence. These descriers are treated well by the insurgents, who, it is asserted, are trying to disprove the report circulated by the Government officers that they are Haytans. On the contrary, the revolutionary leaders over their signature disclaim and reassert their opposition to Baez on the grounds of the Samann Bay consistent. The conversion is anomarchily a sore point with

many of the country armed opposition of many of president Bacz's enemies.

The encampments of the revolutionists at Los Anmachos, Guayaldu, Manga Escainnte, Cañadistolas, Dajabou, and Matas are renamed, and communication has been interrupted between Porto Plata and Santiaga, while Altamira is also under control of the insurgents. The revolutionary forces are soon, if they have not started ere this, to march upon Santiago, and fuller accounts of this undertaking are promised. The opposition to Bacz is said to be daily growing strenger through the objection of the Dominicans to the Samana Bay Company, which, it is alleged, has failed to fulfill any of the promises for improvement of the territory conceded it, and is only occupied in stripping the country of its valuable products, and exporting them without making any return in the form of new buildings, local improvements, or other works designed to aid and advance the material progress of the country.

FOREIGN NOTES. It is reported that the Count de Paris has

gone to visit the Count de Chambord. One hundred Deputies of the French As-

sembly have sent to the Pope an address assuring him of their continued devetor. Gen. Chabaud Latour refuses to sit with the

Court-martial convened for the trial of Marshal Bazaine GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S ALLOWANCE. DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-THE BILL PASSED ON ITS SECOND READING-OPPOSITION TO ITS INCREASE-DEMONSTRATIONS AT NOTTING HAM, BIRMINGHAM, AND ELSEWHERE - TURBU-LENT DEBATE IN THE CORTES. LONDON, Thursday, July 31, 1873.

In the House of Commons to-day, shortly after the opening of the session, Mr. Gladstene stated that the business of the House was so far advanced as to warrant the hope that its session would be prorogued on Tuesday next.

The bill granting an annuity of \$125,000 to the Duke of Edinburgh upon his approaching marriage with the Princess Marie Alexandrovna came up on its second reading.

Mr. P. A. Taylor, member for Leicester, moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed for one month from this date. He spoke at great length in support of his motion. In the course of his speech he protested against the frequent application by the Crown for grants of annuities to the Royal children. He stated that such applications place the Queen in an unfavorable and unsatisfactory light before the public. He thought that if the civil list was sufficient for the proper maintenance of the Royal household the Crown ought to surrender to the public treasury the immense private property now held by it. He held that if the private property be retained by the Queen there can be no necessity for the appropriation provided for in this bill. He stated that the whole management of the civil list naturally gives rise to numerous grave suspicions on the part of the public by reason of the secrecy with which it is invested. He also said that the people of Great Britain were not interested in the proposed marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, and beside that, the latter receives an ample allowance now, wrung as it is from a reluc-

tant and indignant people. Mr. George Anderson, member for Glasgow, sec onded the motion to postpone. He declared that the proposal contained in the bill was disgraceful.

The Right Hon, Edward P. Bouverie, member for Kilmarnock, and Mr. John Sidney North, member for Oxfordshire, spoke in opposition to the postponeat of the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Gladstone regretted the tone of the discussion which had taken place. He denied that the Government had maintained any secreey touching management of the Crown property. The Civil List, he said, was never intended to provide for the portioning of the Royal children. Parliament must even adopt the course at present proposed and as pursued with regard to those of the Royal children already married, or provide for an increased Civil List. He upheld the proposition contained in the bill, as it gave to Parliament the control of the conduct of the Crown and of the Royal family.

The motion to postpone was lost, and the bill was passed on its second reading by a vote of 162 Yeas to

Mr. Bradlaugh has issued a call for a meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday next, to protest against an increase in the allowance of the Duke of Edinburgh. Demonstrations in opposition to the proposed increase in the Duke's allowance were made yesterday at Nottingham, Birmingham, and other places in

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. SEVILLA FIRED BY INSURGENTS-ITS OCCUPATION BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS - INSURGENTS RE-

PULSED AT ALMERIA-DON CARLOS AT BISCAY. Madnid, Thursday, July 31, 1873. A dispatch has been received from Sevilla amounting that the insurgents have set fire to that

city, in four different places, by means of petroleum. A dispatch has been received at the Ministry of War announcing that the insurrection in Sevilia has been suppressed, and that the city is now occupied by the Government troops. The fires which were started by the insurgents were extinguished.

The Insurgent Junta at Sevilla had also issued a de-

cree, ordering a reduction of 50 per cent in leases and renss of the general community, and a similar reduction in the necessaries of life, closing the factories, and | tion of each others rights by all classes of people, no fur making a division among the people of uncultivated | ther necessity will arise for their protection and enforce-

The refusal of the authorities of Almeria to comply with the demand of Gen. Contrerns for a contribution of 50,000 pesetas was followed by an attack upon that city by the insurgent fleet. After two hours' firing the insurrectionists made an attempt to disembark, but were repulsed by the national forces and compelled to retreat to their vessels. The women and children left Almeria before the beginning of the attack, and the town is now occupied only by the Republican troops, who are determined to maintain a desperate resistance against the assaults of the insurgents.

The Cortes has adopted a resolution thanking the Reublican troops at Almeria for their heroic resistance to the attack of the insurgents.

Foreign property in Almeria is in great danger, and foreign residents will appeal to their respective govern-

The Cortes has resolved to proceed immediately with the consideration of bills providing for a new loan, the

national armament, and the suppression of the right of pardon by the President. The civil Governor of Barcelona has seized a news paper in that city for endeavoring to incite a mutiny

among the national troops stationed there. The Revolutionary Junta at Granada has issued a deeree directing the seizure of the property belonging to the State, including churches, convents and bell founderies, the latter in order to obtain metal to coin into cur-

The Radicals repudiate the pretensions of Marshal Serrano to be a friend of the Republic. The insurgents in Valencia still refuse to surrender,

and the Republican troops resumed the bombardment of that city last night. The citizens of Alicante, fearing an attack from the insurgents, have made urgent application to the Madrid

Government for reënforcements. A second conference between Senor Polanco, Colonial Minister, and the deputies from Porto Rico has been fixed for Monday next, to devise the frame-work of a bill for the abolition of slavery in the Antilles.

MADRID, Thursday, July 31-Evening. In the Cories to-day Señor de Cordoba, Minister of War, read a dispatch announcing that the insurgents had again begun firing upon the City of Almeria. This fternoon the insurgent projectiles demolished the house occupied by the German Consulate, notwithstanding the Consular flag was flying over the building. The deputies of the Left protested against the proposed vote of thanks to the citizens of Almeria for their devotion to

Augry exclamations from the members of the majority followed the protest. Schor Quintero made a speech in which he defended the proceedings of the insurgenta.

The members of the majority again protested against the course of the deputies of the Left. A passionate de bate followed, attended by a scene of great confusion in the Chamber.

The insurgents at Cartagena attempted to fit out the ironclads Mendez Pinto and Fernando el Catolico to as-sist the vessels engaged in the attack upon Almeria, but found their supply of coal to be insufficient. The Insurgent Government has made an effort to place a loan in London, but failed to secure offers.

A body of 700 insurgents, from Cartagena, surprised the garrison at Orihuela, in the Province of Alicante, captured that town, and are now marching upon the City of Alicante. Pierrad was in command of the insurgents who en-

deavored to destroy the City of Sevilla by fire this morn-The insurgents in Valencia are reported as becoming more discouraged. Gen. Martinez anticipates an easy

Lisnon, Thursday, July 31. The Spanish frigate Villa Madrid, at Cadiz, joined the insurgents to-day, and opened fire upon the ar BAYONNE, Thursday, July 31, 1873. Don Carlos has entered Biscay.

WASHINGTON.

LENIENCY TOWARD THE KU-KLUX. PRACTICAL AMNESTY FOR PAST VIOLATIONS OF THE ENFORCEMENT ACT-FUTURE OFFENDERS TO BE VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED-AN IMPORTANT LET TER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.-The following correspondence has taken place between the South Carolina gentlemen urging the Ku-Klux pardons, and the Attorney-General:

WASHINGTON, July 30.

The Hon. GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General. The Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Attorney-General.

Sir: After our conference with you we proceeded to Long Branch and were promptly accorded an interview with President Grant, which was in all respects cordial and satisfactory. The President expressed views of clemency similar to those previously expressed by you and said he would address you a mole defining the present policy of the Government in relation to the cytension of the building about 50 feet south, we come and company the street; another, an expression of the building about 50 feet south, and the cytension of the building about 50 feet south, we come and company the street; another, an expression of the building about 50 feet south. We beg to renew the suggestions already made that the purposes of the Government in the Demises be made public so that all concerned, particularly refugees, may have authentic information from the proper source by secutions and prisoners under the Enforcement act. which they may be able to govern themselves. Such | up by screws, the putting in of a new basement, and the official announcement will, in our opinion, produce a

great relief. We are, with great respect, Your obedient servants, . W. D. PORTER, J. B. KERSHAW, J. B. KERSHAW,
R. M. SIMS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1873.
Messrs. Porter, Kershaw, and Sims, Washington, D. C.
GENTLEMEN: Your letter of to-day, intended to elleit

ment in relation to the prosecutions and prisoners dis-the Enforcement act, is received. I have to say in an swer that, as indicated in his conversation with you, the President has communicated to me what I have heretofore understood to be his wish, that the prisoners acprejudice to the ends for which they were passed.

must, however, be strictly understood that this action
by the Government is not prompted by any doubt as to the necessity or validity of said acts, or of the justice of the convictions already had under them to prevent and punish high crimes, but by the belief that the Ku-Kiux Klans have, through said convictions, been almost, if not altogether broken up, and that those who were concerned in or sympathized with them have come

to see the foliy, wickedness and danger of such as

You have been pleased to say to me, and similar as ances have been given by otherwheeking the same object, that Executive elemency at this time in the Kark Kinx cases would tend to remove many causes of unea and irritation now existing, and conduce generally to the public peace and tranquility, and the proposed action is taken with reference to such cases, will the full expectation that these assurances will be verified. the public peace and tranquility, and the You are informed that the prosecutions now pending in the courts for violations of the forcement act will be suspended or discontinued, and instructions to this effect have already been given to several district-attorneys, but there may be exceptional cases of great aggravation where the Government would insist upon conviction and punishment. There are, however, but a few of such cases now within my knowledge. Persons who have absented themselves on account of their complicity in Ku-Klux belong within the above named exceptional cases they will not be prosecuted. Many of those sentenced to imoned, and the cases of others are under consideration and will probably be disposed of in a like manner, keep ing in view the proper relation between the punishment and the nature of their guilt. To avoid any misconception of these proceedings it is

perhaps necessary for me to say that all conspiracies and outrages or violation of these acts hereafter committed, like those heretofore punished, will be prosecuted with all possible energy and vigor, and it is to be understood that the Government does not intend to abandon said acts, but to induce, if possible, a willing obsequence to their reasonable requirements. Substantially they are intended to protect citizens of the United political and civil rights guaranteed to them by the late amendments to the Constitution, and the President, whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully exccuted, would be recreant to that duty if he did not so administer the Government as to afford to all citizen the equal protection of its laws. I have added these suggestions to the information for which you ask with a sincere hope that, by the exercise of a mutual recogniment, under said acts through the action of the General

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A GENEVA ARRITRATOR HONORED.

Washington, Thursday, July 31, 1873. Visconti Venesta, Italian Minister of Foreign Affair has officially announced to Minister Marsh the presenta-tion of plate, in behalf of the United States, to Count Sclopis di Salerno, the Italian Arbitrator in the Geneva Tribunal. Count Sclopis acknowledges the gift in the fol

I receive with the liveliest and most respectful feel-I receive with the livellest and most respectful feelings of gratitude the splendid testimonial that the Government of the United States has destined for me in recognition of services in the discussion and decision of the question called "Alabama Claims." In the discharge of the duties of arbitrator, assumed by me at the express command of our august sovereign, acting upon the invitation contained in the Treaty of Washington, I am conscious of having acted with the utmost impartiality and with all the diligence that the nature of the matter called for and my strength could give. I am rejoiced to have been able, to the feeble extent of my ability, to contribute to a work of great pacification, and I appreciate beyond measure the recognition which has been manifested by the Government of a great people who have, with the Government of a great people who have, with the Government of the Britannie Majesty, given an admirable example which I hope will bear its fruit in the fature. The demonstration which through you, Mr. Senator Prefect, has been made to me, is a very great honor to my house and I beg to express to the you, Mr. Senator Prefect, has been made to me, as you great honor to my house and I beg to express to the flowerment of His Majesty how profoundly I feel II. I beg you also to transmit to the illustrious Minister in United States at Rome the expression of my gritude and affection. Finally, I congratulate myself the control of this ceremony has been chosen for the performance of this ceremony has been chosen the personage who presides over the administration of our province with so much distinction of personal merit appreciated by all who, with myself, have the good for-tune to find themselves in official relations with him. CONFLICT BETWEEN NATIONAL AND STATE AU THORITY.

Last March the Commissioner of the Land Office forwarded to the Surveyor-General in California a patent for the Los Animas grant containing 26,518 acres in Santa Clara County, California. He afterward telegraphed to have it withheld until other claimants were heard. This course has led to the complications indicated by the fol-

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30. Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND, Commissioner of General Land

The Twelfth District Court of San Francisco has served a writ to repleviu the lands of Los Animas ranch. I have refused, and the Sheriff now has possession of my room, and intends to break open the safe in the morning to obtain the patent. What shall I do t J. R. HARDENBERG, United States Surveyor-General. To which Commissioner Drummond replied as followed.

lows: "Hold the Los Animas patent, consult the United States District-Attorney, and take all legal and necessary steps to prevent a forcible seizure of the patent. Attorney-General Williams also telegraphed the United States Attorney there to consult with the Surveyor-General and take all necessary steps to prevent inter ference with that officer. This is regarded as rather a remarkable case, the State court, it is said, having no

THE REWARD TO INFORMERS INCREASED. A circular from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue fixes 10 per cent of the net amount received and paid, or accepted in compromise, as the maximum limit of reward to persons, other than officers of Internal Revenue, for information leading to the detection and nevenue, for information leading to the detection is punishment of persons guilty of violating the Inter-Revenue law, or countring at the same, in cases when such expenses are not otherwise provided for by hand in the same of the same in the same

THE NEW COMET OBSERVED. Rear-Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, reports to the Secretary of the Navy to-day that Prof. Hall of the Observatory last night observed the comet discovered by Borelly, at Marseilles. France, July 27, and recently announced by a cable telegram to Prof. Henry. The position of the comet is as follows: Washington time, July 30, 12 hours, 23 minutes; right ascension, 1 hour, 16 minutes, and 28 seconds; declination, 7° 38 south; motion small and to the south-coat.

PROPOSED MOVEMENT AGAINST THE GRANGERS. The Washington Chronicle, this morning, says that it is whispered that Senator Morton's visit to Washington has a second object in view-none less than the holding of a quiet caucus of some of the most influential leaders of the Republican party in the West, with the view of forming a programme for their guidance in defeating the Grange movement, now assuming such formidable

dimensions in that section of country,

thus closing and occupying the street; another, an ex chitect Mullet has prepared drawings for an extension, by the elevation, involving the raising of the building adding also of an upper story. It is probable that it may be deemed advisable to turn the present building over to the Interior Department, now much over crowded, and build a new Post-Office on another site. Bids for constructing the hulls of the sloops-of-war

R. M. SIMS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1873.

Messrs. Porter, Kershaw, and Sims, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Your letter of to-day, intended to eligit from me a public expression of the policy of the Government in relation to the prosecutions and prisoners allow the Enforcement act, is received. I have to say in an entire the Enforcement act, is received. I have to say in an entire the entire transfer of the latest of the latest or consider any lates which are not known to come from responsible persons. E. B. Sturghe of the Interior Department, one of the Commissioners appointed to examine the Pacific divis-

ion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, left yesterday for Portland, Oregon, where he will meet his associates. It be treated with as much lentry as possible, without prejudice to the ends for which they were passed. It is sent the company will also ask for the inspection, this summer, of the section of the road from the field to the prejudice to the ends for which they were passed. The District Government began yesterday the re-demption of the matured loan of \$400,000 incurred for

street improvements by the old corporation of Washington. The bonds are mostly held by citizens of the District and payment is made in national currency. They are not the recent issues of the District bonds, which are now quoted at 79200 cents on the dollar.

No formal communication has yet been made by Spain to our Government concerning the convoying of the

Virginius. The State Department has, however, applied to the Treasury for particulars of the clearance of that Dutch metal scraps are dutiable at 35 per cent, less 10 per cent, as a manufacture of brass. The article cannot be classified as old brass, fit only for remanufacture. -The Postmaster-General states that official stamp

need not be placed on the post-office envelopes inclosing egistered letters. Cel. Llewellyn Jones, a retired United States officer, died at Paris, on the 7th inst. San Francisco is to have seven more letter carriers.

Secretary Belknap returned to this city to-day, THE STATE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED-A TEACHER'S SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE RECOMMENDED.

ALBANY, July 31 .- In the Convocation Meeting this morning, Mr. C. T. R. Smith read a paper on "Grammar as a Natural Science." Prof. Patrick F. Daley, of the Jesuit College, Sixteenth-st., New-York City, read a paper on "Education," which created a sharp debate. The following Standing Committees were ap-

Executive Committee :- Prof. Edward North of Hamil

Executive Committee:—Prof. Edward North of Hamilton College; President Joseph Alden of the State Normal School; Principal E. Curtiss of the Sodus Academy; Principal Aaron White of the Canastota Union School; Principal L. D. Miller of Haverling Union School; Principal L. D. Miller of Haverling Union School; Principal M. E. Gate of the Albany Academy; University Convocation Secretary Samuel B. Woolworth, Ll. D., of Albany; Prof. Edward North, Ll. D., of Hamilton College; Prof. D. S. Martin and A. M. Rutger of the Female College.

Committee on Collecting Statistics in regard to Teachers—Albany Free Academy, D. Brattle of the Troy High School, N. T. Clark of Canandaigna, J. W. Chandler of the Elizabethtown Union School; Edward Danforth, Department of Paolic Instruction; S. T. Frost, America Seminary; J. E. King, Fort Edward; S. G. Love, Jamestown; C. D. McLean, Brockport Normal School; L. D. Miller, Bath; W. S. Smythe, Cazenovit, J. M. Sprane, New-Berlin, A. B. Waikins, Adams Hungerford College Institute; C. J. Wight, Peckskill Academy.

Resolutions were adopted regarding the exchange of

Resolutions were adopted regarding the exchange of ollections through the medium of the State Museum of Natural History, and the formation of a teachers' scien tific institute under the charge of the Regents. The Committee on application to the Legislature for an in crease of the literature fund was continued without al teration. Mr. Lewis moved that the Regents' Commit next convocation, a plan for the connection of the cabmet with popular education. Adopted. After some remarks by Vice-Chancellor Benedict on the importance of the convocation, the meeting adjourned sinc dic.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 31 .- The three young ladies drowned at Newmarket yesterday were Millie Moulton, Abbie Garland, and Jennie Burnham. Twenty-two persons belonging to the picnic party were n the boat when it capsized.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.-In Lancaster, N. H., to-day, Leslie, son of Frederick Smith, fell off a jam of logs of the Baker Pond and was drowned.

LYNN, July 31.-Yesterday afternoon John Payne, age 6, was drowned in the Sluice Pond in this city while

FATAL FAMILY QUARREL IN INDIANA.

Indianapolis, July 31 .- Cyrus McCarthy, iving near Rochester, Indiana, shot Mrs. Wright, his mother-in-law, through the chest this morning, inflicting robably fatal injuries. He afterward fired five times at his wife without effect, and then shot himself in the forehead. There are no hopes of his recovery. The affair grew out of the separation of Mr. and Mrs. McCarty. which he claims was caused by Mrs. Wright.

PROPOSED MONSTER BALLOON.

BUFFALO, July 31 .- Prof. S. A. King of Boston will to-morrow commence building a mammoth balloon, in which he proposes to ascend from Buffalo in the last week of August or 1st of September next, and make the greatest inland voyage ever attempted Ninety thousand cubic feet of sea-grass cotton will be used in constructing the balloon.

THE HEALTH OF VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON. Boston, July 31 .- The Evening Traveller states that Vice-President Wilson is much better than he has been at any time since his illness, and is steadily improving. He is not, as has been reported, about to undergo a surgical operation.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. The Newburyport Veterans have visited Bos-

....The Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf A contract has been concluded in Chicago for a railway and wagon bridge over the Missouri Earer at Atchison,

... A grand ball was given last evening by the

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... In a quarrel in Baltimore, yesterday, Jerom

....William Jackson, whose execution at Alex-nutria Vs., for wife-murder, had been appointed for to-day, has been

... Joseph Davis was resentenced, on Wednesday, to death, in Carroll Countr, Ind., for the marier of Abraham Lynn, his ...Grosvenor Crockett of Norway, Me., who was

... Wm. Reed is under arrest in Cincinnati on samieion of robbing C. M. Whitakers store at Brandon, Vt., some time ago, of about \$5,000 worth of watches and jewelry. time ago, of about 20,000 worm of wateries and jewery.

In Cairo, yesterday, William Campbell, colored, was found guilts of the murier of Thomas Dayle, mate of the steamer Gran Tower, last April, and was sentenced to death.

... Eight gold watches with chains and jewelry, worth in all \$1,000 were found on a peddler named Julius Lux, supposed to be from New-York, who was arrested in Cincinnation Weslies

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS. LIBERAL REPUBLICANS AT SARATOGA. MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE-PLANNING FOR THE CAMPAIGN-DEMOCRATIC ALLIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA, July 31.—The Liberal Republican State committee met in a parlor of the Grand Union at 8 o'clock this evening, Gen. Cochrane in the chair, and a quorum present representing all sections of the State. A free interchange of opinion as to the policy to be pursued relative to the calling of a State Convention finally resulted in the adoption of a resolution for the appointment by the chair of a committee of five to report at to-morrow's session a plan of a call for a State Convention and to recommend to the State Committee such action as they may deem advisable. The chair appointed as such Committee Clark Bell, Edward F. Jones, W. D. Clarke, Capt. Goddard, and George M. Taylor, and Gen. Cochrane, the Chairman of the State Committee was subsequently added. Among the Liberal Republicans in attendance beside members of the State Committee were State Treasurer Raines, the Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, Gen. Merritt, D. D. S. Brown, the Hon. Charles Hughes, and many others.

A large number of Democratic politicians have also been drawn hither by the meeting of the Liberal State Committee, among whom are Lieut.. Gov. Beach Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee; Delos D. Wolf, Joseph Warren of The Bufalo Courier, Wesley Smith of The Argua, S. S. Cox, Dr. Dennison of Syracuse, Henry Richmond, Van R. Richmond, John R. Fellows, Fernando Wood, Senator Jarvis Lord and others. A very gereral desire is expressed by both Demorcrats and Liberal Republicans that they should unite in one Liberal Republicans that they should unite in one State Convention, the call for which should be sufficiently broad to include all opponents of the present National Administration, and that a State ticket should be nominated without reference to previous party affiliations, but composed of strong men, whose well-known integrity will command the support of all riends of good government. The Committee adjourned until 11 a. m. to-morrow. Ex-Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania and the Hon. W. W. Eaton of Connecticut are at the Grand Union.

THE VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVEN-COL. HUGHES ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION-INCIDENTS

OF HIS CAREER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 31 .- Col. Hughes's speech, of three columns, accepting his nomination for Go

ernor, though not delivered until to-day, appears in full in the Richmond and Washington papers this morning. The burden of his speech is a defense of the position and policy of the Republican party of the State, demanding equal rights and fair treatment for colored citizens. He omits, however, to say anything upon questions of internal improvement and State or Federal aid to the various canal and railroad enterprises. So far as his speech is to be accepted as a guide, it indicates that the issues of the campaign will be substantially those of last year, and that the Republicans will maintain all their previous strong positions. Col. Hughes was editor of The Richmond Examiner from 1853 to 1867, and again during nearly the whole of the rebellion, only leaving during nearly the whole of the rebellion, only leaving the paper about eight months before the surrender of the city, immediately after which event he edited The Richmond Republican until it was suspended. He edited The Richmond State Journal in 1869; challenged and wounded in duel Col. Wm. E. Cameron, cutor of The Petersburg Instex, and in, 1870 was appointed United States District-Attorney for the new district of Western Virginia. Col. Hughes has been twice defeated for Congress. His nomination is very favorably received by both the Republican papers of Washington, but the Richmond Democratic papers are hitterly opposed to it and precific his certain defeat. R. M. T. Hunter's name is likely to be presented at the Democratic Concention at Richmond, next week, as candidate for Georgias.

C. P. RAMSDELL NOMINATED FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND JUDGE FULTZ FOR ATTORNEY-

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] LYNCHBURG, July 31.-In the Republican Convention this morning, about two o'clock, a vote was arrived at for Lieutenant-Governor, and C. P. Ramsdelk of Surry County received the nomination on the first ballot. At three o'clock nearly a dozen caudidates were put in nomination, for Attorney-General, but pending e calling of the roll they were all withdrawn again except Judge David Fultz, a native of Virginia (of Staunton), who was nominated on the first ballot. The Convention then adjourned until noon to-day.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION-THE REPUBLICAN PLAT-FORM OF 1872 REAFFIRMED AND THE ADMINIS-TRATION INDORSED.

LYNCHBURG, July 31 .- A few minutes past 12 o'clock the President called the Convention to order. and introduced Col. R. W. Hughes, the Republican no ince for Governor of Virginia, who was greeted with three cheers.

Mr. Hughes proceeded to address the Convention in an hour and 20 minutes' speech. He accepted the honor conferred upon him, and spoke with pride of our National happer floating over us again, and of the faith of our fathers that our Union was God-ordained and Godupheld, and of the character, life, purposes, and moral relations of the nation.

C. P. Ramsdell, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, also

addressed the Convention.

The Committee on Platform announced the principle which would govern the party in the approaching canvass. They reaffirm the platform of 1872, indorse the Administration of U.S. Grant, favor an ad valorem system of taxation as set forth in the Constitution, and favor the total abolition of taxes on tobacco as soon as it can be done without detriment to the national

The second advocates internal improvement, not only n Virginia, but in the whole country, as a means of cheap transportation, and therefore, favors the comple tion of the James River and the Kanawha Canal, and calls upon Congress to make the appropriation at its next session, believing it a national necessity; favore the payment of the State debt without oppressing the people; opposes all extra compen-sation, and favors economy in State and national affairs; disapproves of the act known as the 'Fuuding bill," as having been made solely in the interest of the bondholders, and demands the submission of the question of the financial condition of Virginia and est Virginia to the Supreme Court of the United States; favors the development of the natural rese of the State which exist in rich profusion on every hand, and need but enterprise and capital to make Virginia one of the greatest manufacturing States in the Union. favors the impartial administration of justice to both races; favors the election of the President and Vice-President and all officers of the Government by a direct resident and an emeers of the Government by a direct vote of the people; approves Gen. Grant's policy of setting international disputes by arbitration instead of resorting to the sword; demands that the Federal Courts shall be accessible to all citizens for redress; demands reform in the State laws in order to secure fair elections by the abolition of partisan supervision.

The report was adopted unanimously.

C. T. Milford, colored, of Richmond, offered the fellowing:

lowing:

Resolved, That we disapprove of the act passed by Congress entitling Congressmen to draw back-pay from the Treasury of the United States.

This resolution created much confusion and excitement. Judge Shoemaker denounced it severely, while

This resolution created much confusion and excitement. Judge Shoemaker denounced it severely, while others favored its adoption.

The Hon. James B. Platt, member of Congress, said, as he was one of the so-called salary steakers, it was perhaps proper that he should say something on this resolution. He represented a district that had paid over \$10,000,000 into the Treasury of the United States aloce the war, and was responsible only to his constituents. He did not recognize the right of the Convention to instruct him in the performance of his duty. Even a Legislature did not presume to instruct members of Congress, but only requested them. He had no apologies to offer, no excuses to make for his vote on the saiary bill. He had voted for it six times, and should vote in precisely the same, way again unser the same circumstances. He had never voted on any measure with a more thorough conviction of its justice and propriety. His only objection to the bill was that it had not gone far enough, and embraced a large class of employes that this great and rich Government are keeping at starvation wages in the City of Washington. He was prepared to defend himself and the measure on every stump in Virginia, and the people understood its he had no doubt of their approval. It had been misrepresented by the press of the country, and was misunderestion in States having large Republican majorities. Conventions and Legislatures had adopted resolutions of censure, but he thought when the Legislature of Virginia, with its overwhelming Democratic majority, passed a resolution censuring the six Democratic members from the State, it would be inne enough for a Republican Convention to pass a resolution censuring the four Republican Convention to pass a resolution censuring the four Republican Convention to pass a resolution censuring the four Republican Convention to pass a resolution censuring the four Republican Convention to pass a resolution censuring the four Republican Convention to pass a resolution censuring the four Republica

... The double execution of Nicholson and Holieban, for the marker of Mrs. Lampler, will take place at Saltimore today, and on the 22st of August James West will be lung in the same city for the marker of Annie Gibbon.